

Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH,

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIV.]

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1845.

[NEW SERIES.—VOL. VIII. NO. 10]

DENRED CONCORDANCE.
CONCORDANCE to the HOLY
By ALEXANDER CRUDEN, M. A.—
dition, with an introduction by the
cordance now offered to the public
process by which the original is di-
constituted its excellence, but is a
ll that is valuable in Cruden as a
principal variation from the original
of the Bible Dictionary, which
brance to the larger work, and the
f which has been depreciated by
containing recent discoveries, facts,
to Cruden. The condensation of
more, arranged under their most ob-
diminishes the bulk of the work
lent of any required passage.
ments in theology will gladly avail
so much beauty and compactness.

pol Teacher a good Concordance is
Pastor; for while it enables him to
of the Bible, it affords him
before his class, which is certainly
himself to the few presented in
any use.

confident that for accuracy it will
any other book of the kind hereto-
extremely low price at which it is
to believe that it will receive a like
balance.

LL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Bos-
OBINS & SMITH, Hartford.

RD and the PUBLIC GENERALLY

WELLS,
VCY & PLAIN PRINTER,
REMOVED TO

AND DOOR,

of stairs, same Building,

N STREET. 1841

and, always "on hand," ready and
his individual and undivided aten-
customers, entire satisfaction.—
himself that he shall be able to
variety or style of

BESS PRINTING,
quality or shape whatever.

from the best Foundries in the
est assortment of

AND BORDURINGS,
yles that are desirable that have yet
ondries; which will his other facil-
urpass in elegance and taste of style,
in any competition!

OLD CUSTOMERS,

in my town, and cordially extend
ation, feeling entire confidence that
faction than ever; having better
antage of an experience which cost
value, which I intend my customers
as well as myself!

you, and give me a trial, that you
what I assert. If you are not satis-
do for you, I will charge you nothing.

EVERY KIND OF CARD EXANT,
ing, Weddings, Invitations, Bals, &c
easonable terms as any other estab-

Un glazed Papers,

all colors, as cheap as the cheapest.

ILL OTHER MANUFACTURERS,

the time has come when the idea of
is absurd, as they can be afforded
cheap as they can be obtained in New
where else, and in a superior style.

one trial to satisfy yourselves.
are informed that by calling on J. G.
or Labels cheaper than at any other
state.

ill constantly receive the new styles
ing as they appear from the Foun-
no exertions or expense in obtaining
use to keep pace with the demands
lic.

IN BANKS, or Gold, Silver or Copper
Work done right, as the needs

INSURANCE COMPANIES
State House Square, in Ex-

ctic with a capital of **One Hundred**

Dollars, for the purpose of effecting

rancer, and has the power of increas-

million of dollars.

issue policies on Fire and Marine

table as other offices.

made by letter from any part of the

no agency is established. The Of-

for the transaction of business.

DIRECTORS ARE,

Ezra Strong.

W. A. Ward.

John Warburton.

Elihu Peck.

Thomas Belknap.

A. G. Hazard.

Edmund G. Howe.

ANIEL W. CLARK, President.

FIRE INSURANCE CO

State House Square.—The Insti-

the kind in the State, having been

thirty years. It is incorporated by

dred and Fifty thousand Dollars,

the best possible manner. It insures

personal property generally, from los-

the most favorable and satisfactory

adjustment pay all its losses with lib-

erality, and thus endeavor to retain the

age of the public.

insure their property, who reside in

States, where this company has no

ough the Post Office, directly to the

proposals shall receive immediate at-

tenants are **Directors of the Company:**

Charles Bowell,

Henry Kenney,

James Goodwin, Jr.

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PHALET TERRY, President

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GRAN COMPANY—In-

the purpose of insuring against loss

only. Capital, \$200,000, secured

possible manner—offer to take risks

as other offices.

Company is principally confined to

and, therefore so detached that it

to great losses by sweeping fires

Company is in the new **Alma Building**,

Exchange Hotel, State street, Hart-

ford, attendance is given for the accom-

pany of the **COMPANY ARE**

Stephen Spencer,

James Thomas,

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Ward Woodbridge,

Joseph Church,

Horatio Alden,

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THOMAS K. BRACE, President

Secretary.

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VOL. XXIV.]

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT THE OFFICE

CORNER MAIN AND ASYLUM STREETS, 3D STORY.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city, furnished by the Carrier, at Two

Dollars per annum.

Papers sent by mail at \$2.00, payable in advance, with a

discount of twelve and a half per cent, to Agents becoming

responsible for six or more copies.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms of

advertising in this city.

All communications on subjects connected with the pa-

per should be addressed to BURR & SMITH, post paid.

Foreign Mission Board.

Abstract of the Thirty-first Annual Report of the

Acting Board.

There have died during the past year, of the

Members of the Board of Managers, Hon. Levi

Farwell and Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D.; of

the Missionaries, Rev. William G. Crocker, Rev.

Grover S. Comstock, Mrs. Willard and Mrs.

Shuck, and the native preacher, Rev. Jesse Bushy-

head.

MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

monthly periodical is printed, (the Cherokee Mes-

senger,) containing translations of parts of the

Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, &c.

Several tracts are

in preparation.

Creeks.—Two stations; 2 churches; 20* add-

ed by baptism; present number about 320. The

late missionary, Rev. E. Tucker, has retired from

the mission on account of the sickness of his fa-

mily, and the stations remain vacant. There are

several valuable native laborers, not directly con-

nected with the Board. The field of labor is full

of promise and ought to be speedily occupied.

Choctaws.—The Board being unable to in-

crease their appropriations to this mission, as pro-

posed by the Choctaw government, the worthy

missionary, Mr. Potts, has transferred his rela-

tions, with consent of the Acting Board, to the

New Testament completed, and a second edition

of the memoir of Ko Thabyu. The contribu-

tions of the Tavoy Missionary Society have been

about \$300.

MISSIONS IN ASIA.

Arracan.—Messrs. Stiles and Abbot, preach-

ers; and their wives; Mr. Kincaid and wife

in this country. 3 stations and 8 out-stations; 3

preachers and 2 female assistants; 22 native as-

sistants, chiefly Karen; 3 Burmese and 5 Kar-

ren churches, containing 727 members; 489 ad-

ded by baptism, besides 1550 baptized in

Burmah Proper; total of baptisms 2039; 4 schools,

including the school for native assistants at San-

gaw and several village schools. Mr. Com-

stock died at Akyab, April 25. The health of

Mr. Abbott is greatly impaired. Large numbers

of the Karen have died of cholera, and immigra-

tion from Burmah has been in some degree check-

ed. The baptisms in Burmah were by Myat

Kya, a faithful and judicious native preacher,

especially deputed for that service.

Siam.—Messrs. Stiles and Goddard, preach-

ers; and their wives; Mr. Kincaid and wife in

Nov. Scotia. The Report then presented an

account of what the Society had done since the

change of its name. Ten tracts have been add-
ed, making the series 170, of which

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, MAY 16, 1845.

Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Since the reply of the Acting Board at Boston to the question of the Alabama Convention, there has been some little contention in certain quarters about the true meaning of that document. Some have endeavored to put a more favorable construction upon it as regards the South than others; and it is stated that the construction which has generally been put upon it, had led many to fear that the Constitution of the Convention was about to be violated.— We have never been troubled with any of these fears, for we could not discover any revolutionary sentiments in that candid document. But in order that the meaning of the Board may be fully understood, we annex the following paragraph from the Annual Report of the Acting Board.

"The Acting Board have been called upon during the past year to reply to certain inquiries presented to them by the Baptist State Convention of Alabama. The reply is herewith submitted. In making this reply, which in the existing circumstances it was judged proper on the whole to give to the members of the Acting Board to state, that they have intended to establish no new principle of action. In the declaration that 'any one should offer himself as a missionary, having slaves, and should insist on retaining them as his property, we could not appoint him,' they have simply stated what they would not be able to do in a particular case. The grounds of this inability they have not stated. At the same time they have also declared that whatever might be their course in regard to appointing or not appointing missionaries, they adhere to the neutrality which they have heretofore avowed. This was their meaning in the succeeding sentence: 'One thing is certain, we can never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery,' that is,—as it was never the design of the Acting Board to become an anti-slavery body, no more was it that it should be a pro-slavery one."

It will be recollectcd, in the proceedings of the meeting at Providence, that a committee of seven was appointed on the Alabama Resolutions. This committee reported the following:

"The committee to whom was referred the correspondence between the Alabama State Convention and the Acting Board, have attended to the duty confided to them, and ask leave to present the following statements, as embracing substantially their views on the subject to which the correspondence refers. They are happy also to add that in these views the members of the Acting Board present, in general, coincide.

"1. The spirit of the Constitution of the General Convention, as well as the history of its proceedings from the beginning renders it apparent that all the members of the Baptist denomination in good standing, whether at the North or the South, are constitutionally eligible to all appointments emanating either from the Convention or the Board.

"2. While this is the case, it is possible that contingencies may arise in which the carrying out of this principle might create the necessity of making appointments by which the brethren at the North would either in fact, or in the opinion of the Christian community, become responsible for institutions which they could not, with a good conscience, sanction.

"3. Were such a case to occur, we would not desire our brethren to violate their convictions of duty by making such appointments, but should consider it incumbent on them to refer the case to the Convention for its decision.

"All which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee,

F. WAYLAND, Chairman."

We believe this is plain enough for both the North and South; and, in no way does it change the position of the Board as defined in the reply to the Alabama Convention. With slavery or anti-slavery, they, in their capacity as a Missionary Board, can have nothing to do. They were appointed for very different purposes than either advocating the divine right of slavery, or contending against the system. The simple question which the Acting Board has answered is, "Will you appoint a slaveholder as a missionary?" to which they answer no. They could not have answered otherwise without implying an approbation of slavery. And yet with the full knowledge of this fact, the South appears determined to separate from the North, simply because the Board will not appoint a slaveholder, in the event that one should ever happen to apply for such appointment, which is not very likely to happen. Who can blame the North if the separation takes place?

From the Christian Watchman.

[Continued from our last.]

Friday, 11, A. M. Prayer by Dr. Wayland. The Report of the Committee on Asiatic Missions, was presented by Rev. Dr. Williams, the Chairman, embracing also the report on Mr. Malcolm's travels in the East. Both were adopted.

The Committee on Agencies then reported through Rev. J. Peck, the Chairman. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Claims of the Board to lands in Michigan, stated that they were not prepared to present a full report, and it was deferred.

The Committee on European Missions reported through Rev. Wm. Hague. Rev. Dr. Wayland observed that he was much impressed with the importance of the Greek mission, but he did not regard the French mission as so much within the line of our labors. The mission had been as prosperous as could be expected under the circumstances, but as we must curtail somewhere he thought this the most proper point. He gave the reason why he thought the French Mission should be discontinued, and as to the Greek Mission since the adoption of the Constitution which forbids the making of proselytes, and virtually binds every one to continue in what is called the National church, he thought the prospects of success with so few missionaries is very small. He would therefore give the Acting Board discretionary power to withdraw from these fields if they should deem it best.

He said it was very obvious that the feelings of the people are not enlisted in the cause of missions. When some of the exciting topics of the day are before the meeting, we see the house full, but now we have met to talk of missions and to do missionary business, there is room enough.

Rev. Dr. Paterson, the Home Secretary, gave a general statement of the diminution of funds from year to year since the meeting of the Convention in Richmond. We then had fifty thousand dollars surplus, now we are forty thousand dollars in debt. We had run behind some ten or twelve thousand dollars annually.

Rev. Mr. Hague said that we had now reached a crisis in our missionary affairs. We had now begun to talk of curtailment and retrenching. What is the cause of this state of things? The churches have lost sight of the great design of their constitution. Look at the records of our churches and we see them filled with trifling items of business and discipline. The great business of the churches, that of sending the gospel to the heathen, is assigned to primary societies, to amuse the leisure hours of boys and girls. He hoped that these societies would be broken up, and the churches assume their own business. But as to giving up our European missions, he could not consent to it. Is it said that we cannot give up the Burman mission because we did not seek it, but that God sent it to us? And did

he not send us the French mission? If the Acting Board were to be advised to give up these missions he hoped it would be done very tenderly.

Rev. C. Bennett said that he had come reluctantly to the conclusion that our missionary operations must be curtailed. He could as an agent give many facts in reference to the state of the public mind on the subject of missions.— He had always said that if any but purely religious motives were to be presented to obtain money he could not consent to act as an agent. At the meeting at Richmond strong assurances were given of increased contributions, and the Board was urged to increase its expenditures. He had visited many churches where they might easily give a hundred dollars, but no, they had other objects of a local, temporary character. They had some other enterprise on foot. Sometimes he visited a church to obtain funds, but they were holding a protracted meeting, their expenses were great, they had to pay a large sum to an evangelist and they could give nothing to the Foreign Mission. Go and visit that church a little after and they will say, we have had a glorious revival, one hundred have been converted and added to the church. Well now we hope you can raise the hundred dollars, but instead of that we could not obtain as many cents. He did not see how we could with safety curtail our support to the missions already established. We need the schools and the seminaries, and in order to sustain them we must sustain the missionaries.

Rev. Dr. Welch spoke of the importance of trusting in God.

Prof. Serra said that his view of the providences of God did not permit him to throw himself into difficulties and then trust in God to help him out. Forty thousand dollars is a solid and tangible affair. It was a sense of his responsibility in reference to this debt which kept him in the Acting Board. To pay this sum our faith is pledged. It must be paid, and he would sooner curtail our operations than hazard the nonfulfilment of our obligations.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

In addition to the Report of the proceedings of this Society which we gave in our last paper, the following is the only additional item of interest that was transacted.

FRIDAY P. M.

The Society met in the lecture room. The Committee on nominations reported a list of officers—the following, with a board of forty Managers.

HON. FRIEND HUMPHREY, President.

WILLIAM COLGATE, Esq., Vice Presidents.

WILLIAM CRANE, Esq.

REV. B. M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

REV. DAVID BELLAMY, Rec. Sec.

J. R. LUDLOW, Auditor.

The following resolution was then passed.

Resolved, That whereas the Hon. Heman Lincoln, who has for thirteen years served as the President of this Society, and has performed the duties of that responsible station with distinguished fidelity and impartiality, now resigns his office, we tender to him our thanks and best wishes for his future welfare.

A resolution was also passed expressing confidence in and pledging support to the Corresponding Secretary. The Society adjourned to meet at Brooklyn in 1846.

Anniversary week in New York.

The anniversary of some fifteen or twenty national Societies occurred last week in the city of New York, of which the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, the American Temperance Union, Sunday-school Union, American Home Mission Society, &c., were the most prominent. Distinguished speakers from various parts of the Union were present. The meetings were held at several different places in the city, and occupied the principal part of the week. We can only find room for a sketch of the condition of some of these Societies.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

From the Report of this Society it appears that there are

in New York and elsewhere 50 Temperance sailor boarding-houses; the Sailor's Home has received within the year 3,916 boarders, and in the last three years 11,008. There are 40,000 sailors connected with the various temperance societies—one fifth of whom have been enrolled the present year. In the Seamen's Saving's Bank, in 16 years, more than \$1,900,000 have been deposited, of which \$1,400,000 remain. The receipts of the Society for the year have been \$17,322; the expenditures \$18,178. An increasing confidence is felt in the practicability of the work which the Society is engaged.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Hold its anniversary on Friday. The receipts for nine months of the financial year, ending April 30, were \$185,000, exceeding those of the corresponding period last year, \$21,300. Under the care of the Board are 26 missions and 95 stations, besides numerous out-stations. 500 missionary laborers are supported by its funds, besides numerous native assistants, supported by the people. 31 printing presses, at which nearly 50,000,000 of pages were printed last year, in 32 languages exclusive of the English; 640 free schools, containing 30,000 pupils; 44 boarding-schools and seminaries, with 1500 pupils; and 63 churches of converted heathen, containing 26,000 members.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Nineteenth anniversary. Balance in the treasury, April 15, 1844, \$217,54. Receipts for the succeeding twelve months, \$121,946 28. The unpaid claims of missionaries for labor performed up to the last anniversary, amounted to \$11,864 05. There have since become due \$118,660. 71; making the total liabilities of the year \$130,524 76. To meet this, there is a balance in the treasury of \$3,803. 70. The prospects of the Society are encouraging.

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ON LETTERS.

Single letters or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cts.

If over 300 miles, - - - - 10 "

Drop letters (not mailed), - - - - 2 "

For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers of 1,900 square inches or less, sent by Editors or Publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles,

Free.

Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100, - - 1 ct.

Over 100 miles, and out of the State, - - 1.2.

All sizes over 1,900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets, etc.

ON PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, - - 2 cts.

Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, 1 1/2 cts.

ON CIRCULARS.

Quarter post, single copy, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and sealed, for every sheet, any distance. - - 2 cts.

PROFESSOR BUSH.

Professor of New York, the author of a work on the

resurrection, in which he denies a literal resurrection of the body, has been highly complimented by Universalists on account of his liberal orthodoxy. A correspondent of the New York Evangelist asks, to which of the three Presbyteries of New York does Prof. Bush belong? To which the Evangelist replies, that he is not a member of either, and adds "if we are rightly informed, he does not sustain any ecclesiastical relation whatever." Universalists will not gain much by styling Prof. Bush a Presbyterian, when they quote from him.

FIRES.

There was a large fire in Boston on Sunday af-

ternoon, which was occasioned by some boys who were

cooking clams or oysters by a fire of shaving at the foot

of South Cedar street, near the water's edge. The wind

was blowing quite fresh at the time from the southwest,

when the fire from the shavings was communicated to a

carpenter's shop, and from thence to adjoining buildings,

until fifteen wooden, and four brick dwelling houses, be-

sides carpenter's shops, sheds, stables, a large stocking

factory, &c. were consumed. Four or five other fires oc-

curred in the course of that and the following day, all of

which were supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

FIRES IN NORWICH.

The confectionery shop of Salmon Loomis, on Main street, was entirely destroyed by fire one

night last week, together with several other buildings,

known as Williams' corner. Insured.

PURE WATER.

The citizens of Boston are discussing

the question of bringing pure water into the city from some

of the fine streams or ponds in the vicinity. The highest

estimate that has been made for accomplishing the object

is four millions of dollars. Boston has paid more than this

for rum in her day, without grumbling; now, go on, gen-

lemen, and get the water—the greatest blessing you can

bestow upon your citizens—and with your beautiful Com-

munity, your lovely surrounding villages, and the crooked

beauty of Boston itself, you will have the handsomest and

most attractive city in the Union.

CHINA MISSION.

We have just received from Mr. Shack-

missionary at Hong Kong, his annual letter for 1844, giv-

ing a sketch of the condition and prospects of the mission

in China up to January 1845, which will appear in our

next paper.

PIUTSBURG SUCCUBUS.

The treasurer of the fire fund at Pittsburg, re-

ports that the amount received up to Wed-

nesday, the 7th inst., is \$6,129 67; besides an appropri-

ation of \$10,000 from the State of Pennsylvania.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The cornerstone of the new Uni-

tarian Church, at the corner of Asylum and Trumbull Sts.

was to be laid on

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

GRANBY, AND CANTON, from 1642
A. Phelps. For sale by Balknap &
originally, nearly the whole territory
in the limits of Simsbury, Granby
and Canton, there is no history of these towns is necessary.
Secretary of State, Mr. Phelps
and files of that department remain
in obscurity, relating to the
bury, his native town. These facts
shape of an address, and at the request
was appointed for the purpose of
to bring down the history to the
published. The result of that
public in the shape of a handsome
one at its contents we are prepared
as aimed at accuracy in compiling
of useful information respecting
the towns is thrown together in con-
sideration. The history of the In-
and of the Newgate prison are in-
a perusal. The Register of the
death of the first settlers, to many,
the volume. In 1681 the town passed
by substituting the names of two
of the worshipful Major Talcott and
be re-adopted with benefit to all
the importance of the subject, will command their report to
our attentive consideration.

EDUCATION.

The subject of popular education, always of vital interest in a republican government, will never cease, I trust, to occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the General Assembly of Connecticut. Blessed with a magnificent fund, amounting to \$2,051,423 77, which distributed during the past year \$117,730 among 1,658 school districts into which our territory is divided, the people of this favored State have a solemn trust to perform, involving deep responsibility to future generations as well as to the present for its faithful execution. It will never be fulfilled in its spirit, until the standard of education in our common schools is elevated to the highest degree of excellence, which the ample means at our command will enable us to attain. A committee appointed under the resolution of the last session, to take into consideration the state of common schools and the interests of education generally in Connecticut, will submit to you the result of their investigations. The intelligence of the committee, no less than the importance of the subject, will command their report to our attentive consideration.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

The demolishing practices of betting on the results of our important elections, is so injurious in its tendency, and has increased of late so alarming an extent, that in my opinion some further legislation is required for its suppression. It not only rends the performance of a high political duty subservient to the promotion of a sordid and selfish purpose, but it tends necessarily to weaken, if not wholly to extinguish, the sentiments of patriotism and honor, by which every citizen should be governed in the exercise of the electoral franchise. It is not, however, in its bearings on the motives and personal conduct of the individuals engaged in it, alone that the pernicious tendency of this practice is felt. The large sums, which are frequently staked on the issue of a national election, constitute in the aggregate an immense fund of corruption. And there is too much reason to believe that under its baneful influence the press has often been made the vehicle of falsehood and calumny, and instead of being a light to guide the citizens in the path of duty, has been perverted into an instrument to deceive and mislead them.

He recommends that no poor debtor should be exposed to imprisonment for debt, and advocates a law for punishing (fraudulent) debtors.]

CORPORATIONS.

[The law of 1837 extending to all who may wish to associate for the transaction of any lawful business the right to assume the privileges and immunities of a corporation, he thinks an injudicious one, and recommends the former plan of separate grants.]

THE TARIFF.

[A tariff affording reasonable protection to manufacturers, and an equal distribution of the proceeds of public lands is advocated in the message.]

[Communications from the Governors of Massachusetts and South Carolina, in relation to the expulsion of Mr. Horne from the latter, have been received and will be laid before the Legislature. Also from Maine and New Hampshire, relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Dorr.]

TEXAS.

The subject of the proposed annexation of Texas to the Union, has acquired a deeper and more fervent interest since the last session of the General Assembly, by the passage of a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, with a view to its accomplishment, and to the future admission of five new States from its territory, to extend and perpetuate the system of human slavery, and add to its already predominant influence in the national councils.

Louis Phillippe sending for American Portraits.—Mr. Healy, the artist, came out a passenger in the Hibernia. The Boston Daily Advertiser states that he is commissioned by Louis Phillippe to take the portraits of Gen. Jackson, John Q. Adams, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and some other distinguished Americans.

BALTIMORE has now 100 Churches, of which 32 are Methodist; Episcopal, 13 Presbyterian, 11 Catholic, 10 Protestant Episcopal, 9 Baptist, 7 Lutheran, &c.

TRINIDAD.—His Excellency Sir Henry McLeod had returned from Jamaica. The month of March had been uninterruptedly fine and favorable for sugar making. Emigrants continued to arrive from the neighboring island.

At New Haven, on the 4th inst., Henry T. Thompson and Sarah W. Clark.

At New Britain, on the 6th inst., Mr. Sheldon Hill, of Plainville, and Miss Anna N. Recor of the former place.

At Wallingford, on the 4th inst., Rev. A. E. Denison, Mr. Edward Curtis and Miss Lydia B. Pierpont, both of the former place.

At Springfield, April 10th, Ira C. Upson and Miss Lydia Woodruff.

At Suffield, by Rev. A. C. Washington, James M. Smith, M. D. of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Jane T. daughter of the late Dr. Charles Sherman of Suffield.

At Portland, on the 6th inst., G. C. H. Gilbert, M. D., and Miss Harriet Talcott, daughter of Rev. H. Talcott.

At Bristol, April 22d, Orrin C. Burdick, Esq. of Terryville, and Ann E. Hall, of New Haven.

At Fair Haven, on the 7th inst., Capt. George Bunnell and Mary Rose.

At West Haven, on the 7th inst., Edwin Smith and Ann Hecock.

MARRIAGES.

In the South Baptist Church in this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Colver of Boston, Mr. Duran Davis of Baltimore, to Miss Julia Pitkin of East Hartford. In this city, on the 1st inst., by Rev. W. K. Stoddard, Mr. John Risley and Miss Emily Clark, on the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. John Miller and Miss C. A. Holt, both of Hartford.

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At Bristol, April 22d, Orrin C. Burdick, Esq. of Terryville, and Ann E. Hall, of New Haven.

At Fair Haven, on the 7th inst., Capt. George Bunnell and Mary Rose.

At West Haven, on the 7th inst., Edwin Smith and Ann Hecock.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mr. Joseph M. Merrow, aged 61 years.

In this city, April 29, Louis M., infant daughter of Christopher M. and Louise Darow, aged 6 months.

At East Windsor, (Warehouse Point,) April 18th, John A. Chase, aged 35.

At Berlin, on the 3d inst., Mr. Abner Backus, aged 82, a revolutionary pensioner.

At Vernon, on the 6th inst., Mr. Hudson Symonds, aged 24.

At West Hartford, April 11th, after a lingering illness, Mr. Theodore Bushnell, aged 62.

At East Hartford, on the morning of the 2d inst., Sarah Ann, wife of Nathan E. Lyman, and daughter of Wm. Kellogg, aged 22.

At New London, on the 2d inst., Miss Ruth Clark, aged 60.

At Lyme, April 22d, Hellena Emma, youngest child of Ezra Hall, aged 3 years.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Hannah Waldo, aged 92, widow of Capt. Jesse Waldo, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Welch.

Receipts for the week ending May 15.

Marvin White, 1 75 ; Nelson Paine, 7 75 ; J. A. Bell, 14 00 ; Amos Costa, 3 50 ; Andrew Chapman, 7 00 ; D. E. Miner, 1 75 ; David Costa, Esq. 1 75 ; Benjamin Hewitt, 1 75 ; Oliver Miner, 1 75 ; Rev. Cyrus Miller, 2 00 ; Daniel Monton, 1 75 ; J. Chapman, Jr., 1 75 ; Reuben Granger, 1 50 ; John Fitch, 2 00 ; N. Curtis, 1.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The receipts of this institution for the past year amount to £97,755, or nearly half a million of dollars. The issues of copies of the Scriptures, during the same time were \$15,089.

The foreign news of the fortnight centres in Switzerland, where blood has been split between the rival Protestant and Catholic factions. The free corps, which invaded the canton of Lucerne, like Falstaff's raw recruits, got pretty well "peppered," and as they were the aggressors, and conducted themselves so as to neutralize sympathy, their fate excites little regret. More than 600 of them perished in the conflict and the retreat. It is a lamentable libel on the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, to see men coolly butcher each other for mere speculative points of religion.

THE MILITIA.—The Adjutant-General, and the econom-

ies of the military returns, it appears that

musicians, and privates enrolled in

the present time, is 49,997,

as were ever before returned to his

the different branches of the service,

by companies of enlisted men, number

ing in the aggregate 6,771, all of whom are well equipped

and in a high state of discipline.

The militia of Connecticut are a body believed to be

unparalleled by that of any other State; and I deem it

highly important that its organization should be maintained

in its full efficiency, and its present state of discipline, at

least, preserved unimpaired.

Although our country yet continues happily at peace

with the world, and the policy of the leading European

powers is apparently pacific, there is too much reason to

fear that the elements of war are but temporarily at rest,

and that the calm which is now enjoyed may be only the

precursor of a storm the more violent because it has been

so long repressed.

EDUCATION.

The subject of popular education, always of vital interest in a republican government, will never cease, I trust, to

occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the General

Assembly of Connecticut. Blessed with a magnificent

fund, amounting to \$2,051,423 77, which distributed during

the past year \$117,730 among 1,658 school districts

into which our territory is divided, the people of this

favoured State have a solemn trust to perform, involving

deep responsibility to future generations as well as to the

present for its faithful execution. It will never be fulfilled

in its spirit, until the standard of education in our common

schools is elevated to the highest degree of excellence,

which the ample means at our command will enable us to

attain. A committee appointed under the resolution of

the last session, to take into consideration the state of com-

mon schools and the interests of education generally in Con-

nnecticut, will submit to you the result of their investi-

gations. The intelligence of the committee, no less than

the importance of the subject, will command their report to

our attentive consideration.

NOTICE.

CROPS IN NORTHERN INDIANA.—A letter to the Editor, dated South Bend, St. Joseph Co. Indiana, May 1st, says :

"I have recently travelled through the Counties of Kosciusko, Elkhart, Marshall, St. Joseph and LaPorte, in this State, and have the gratification to say that we have never had a better prospect of an abundant wheat crop than we now have. Last year our wheat was nearly destroyed by the fly : this year it appears entirely free from that and all other evils."

THE CROPS IN OHIO.—The Ohio Cultivator of the 1st

inst. says that the Wheat crop is not so generally injured as was at one time anticipated. Some fields are entirely destroyed by drought and frost, but such cases are not numerous. Should the season prove favorable, it is thought the Wheat crop of Ohio will be a good one.

MACON, Ga., May 5.—The severe and destructive drought

continues, enhancing the value of small grain, and de-

stroying the produce for Cotton crop. Much of the Cot-

ton crop planted, remains in the ground, without a possi-

bility of vegetating until we have rain. The prospect for

the season is far the worst I have ever seen. Many of

the young plants have withered from heat ; and if this

continues, it will be a severe loss to all the crops.

BUFFALO, May 9.—After a day or two of exceeding

raw and cold weather, with rain, and a North-West wind,

it cleared off, night before last, but still so cold that a heavy

white frost covered the ground, and ice was plentifully found

in all the standing shallow water of the streets and fields

in the morning. Fruit and early gardens, we fear, must

have suffered much.

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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Poetry.

The Leveller.

"My mother died, and I sorrowed for her, more because England had lost a Countess, than that I had been deprived of a parent. I thought it was dreadful that we should be subject to a shroud—a pall—a coffin!"

"Tis humbling to our poor mortality,
To think that we must leave all fond delight,
All joys and friendships, all we know, and be
Lest to our bosom's love, mourned in night,
And shun where none dream, beneath the pall,
Forgotten by them all."

To leave illuminated rooms—the dance,
Exciting song, and hum of careless mirth,
For darkness that sound breaks not, save perchance
The tooth of reptiles burrowing near our earth;
Which falls not on the dull regardless ear,
And causes us no fear.

And yet to the sad child of poverty—

It matters nothing:—Death disturbs him not;
Yes, by his friendly portal he may flee
From the world's cares, lie down and be forgot.
Calm is that night of resting, sweet the bed
Where he reclined his head.

The grave, to him who fellowships with woes,
Is clothed in beauty: yes, the softest down
Is there inviting him to kind repose;
And O, within that chamber the cold crown
Of the unfriendly world is not; the jeer
Of proud ones comes not here!

And he that in his Maker puts his trust,
Fears not to die. Even in the trying hour,
When life's strings break, and he draws near the dust,
He is as one superior to the power
Of Death. Intently on the opening tomb
He looks, and sees no gloom.

But she, the haughty, affluent, and gay,—
The pleasure-loving, beautiful and young—
The high—the fluttered—shall the damp cold clay
Wrap her fair limbs, and she be rudely flung,
A broken flower, from cherished ones away,
Given unto decay?

Forget it, Ladd!—seek out pleasure's haunt;
Say to Prosperity, Be thou my good!
And to the thought of sickness, death—“avant!”
Nor on my joys, unbidden guest, intrude,
Forget it at the court and brilliant hall,
And in the crowded babb.

Thou canst not always!—thou mayst shut thine eye
Upon the future in thy revelry:
But the unwelcome truth that thou must die,
In midnight's silence shall come over thee—
Admonishing, that woven is the shroud,
Alike, for low and proud.

W. B. T.

Miscellaneous.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Sun of Righteousness,
"Christ, whose glory fills the skies,
Christ, the true, the only light,
Sun of Righteousness, arise,
Triumph o'er the shades of night."

C. WESLEY.

As the prophet, with his far-seeing eye, gazed down the pathway of time, and caught glimpses of future events, even till the world should finally be destroyed, and all the wicked, he declares that to those who fear the name of the Lord, "shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings." What a glorious sight, even to the shadowy vision of the prophet! Not only should a brilliant orb of the purest radiance appear, and beam upon the darkened earth, but wherever its glorious and gladdening rays should be diffused, they would drop from their soft pinions the sure and only remedy for the universal and fatal disease that was preying upon the immortal soul. Well might the ancient patriarchs and prophets dwell with rapt contemplation on the future dawning of the Sun of righteousness, and rejoice in anticipation of the time when it should rise in full-ordained glory above the dark world's moral horizon; for the eye of their faith brightened as it lingered on the faint revealing of its light, appearing like the early morning twilights, which, however dim, is the certain harbinger of approaching day.

The Saviour, that glorious Sun, though unknown to multitudes of the human race, was living and shining in "the glory which he had with the Father before the world was," just as the natural sun, during the hours of night, exists and shines, though unseen by us, till its golden wheel clips the eastern horizon. But while centuries were rolling away, and God continued more and more to unfold his purposes to men by the gift of inspiration and prophecy, the attention of many was directed to the coming of Him who should be "the light of the world." The day at length dawned. The Sun of righteousness arose. An angel of the Lord announced the good tidings of great joy, while a multitude of the heavenly host prolonged the gladdening chorus: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." But ah! how few of earth's sinful travelers, benighted and lost, were ready to hail the joyous event! How few opened the dark portals of their hearts, and welcomed there the illuminating and healing light that was beaming peacefully on a perishing world!

Years rolled along, and the sweet rays of the Sun of righteousness continued to fall upon the land of Judea, dark with guilt and impurity. Many an ignorant mind was instructed, many a perverted understanding was enlightened, many a cold and sad sorrowing heart was made to rejoice with gladness and hope, as the lovely life-giving light of this glorious Sun was seen and welcomed into the dark chambers of the soul. It beamed, and the soft wing of its spreading radiance dispelled the deep gloom that hung over the deathless spirit, and dropped there an unfading ray, beaming and extending upward to the very portals of Heaven. Many of the poor, the blind, the lame, the sick, and the sorrowful found health, protection, and solace beneath the overshadowing pinions of that reviving Sun, whose healing light destroyed the malady or grief that was preying upon them. The penetrating beams of that radiant Sun dispelled the darkness of affliction, and even the gloom of the grave. How lovely, and how dear to the heaven-illuminated heart, was the unrivaled beauty and presence of that peerless Sun! It was life and joy and hope. Doubtless the little band of true disciples felt then what one has since expressed:

"If all the glowing fires of heaven were one,
And poured their brightness into yonder sun,
One ray of pity from my Saviour's eye,
Would pale those flaming splendors of the sky."

But the disciples were to pass through a terrible ordeal. They saw their glorious Sun eclipsed. They saw it go down in darkness. What a night was that! fearful in its forebodings, awful in its apprehensions! But oh, how bright and transcendently glorious was the morning's dawn! The Sun of righteousness came up from that brief but dreadful night, and shone forth again with sublime, celestial splendor, and the hearts of the disciples were made to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

From that day to this, nearly eighteen centuries, that bright Sun has shone with undiminished beauty, with the same life-imparting energy as when it triumphantly ascended the heavens.—How many cold hearts has it warmed, how many dark souls has it filled with the light of eternal love! And it still shines—shines for us. Beautiful and appropriate is this title of the blessed Saviour—the Sun of righteousness. In the solar system, the natural sun is the great centre of light and attraction. Wonderful is its influence even upon our earth. It dispels the darkness of night and bids the morning rejoice in its presence. It breaks the chains of Winter and causes the heart of nature to leap for joy in the freedom of Spring. The icy covering that has bound for months the little streamlet, melts away at the gentle touch of the sunbeams, and again it bounds along in its rippling course, fertilizing the meadows and vales through which it passes. The sun causes the flowers to spring up and blossom, the seeds to germinate in the earth, come forth, and fill the fields with a waving harvest. The venerable forests put on their beautiful robes, look up and smile in the presence of the god of day.—What the sun is to the face of nature, the Saviour—the Sun of righteousness—is to the chosen people of his care. He breaks the chains of their slavery to sin and Satan, and bids them rejoice in the glorious light and liberty of the children of God. For thousands of years the natural sun has scattered its millions of particles of light over the world, and it still shines as of old, and with the same undiminished splendor. So has the light of that brighter Sun beamed upon the saints in all ages—the hand of Jehovah has bestowed upon them unnumbered blessings, and his store-house is full as ever.

Inexhaustible Fountain of light and life! Thou hast arisen and gloriously ascended the heavens, never to set in gloom, but to beam on eternally in thine own imitable grandeur, the admiration of all the saints on earth and in Heaven. Freely may we bathe in the Crystal flood of thy glory, and be purified from the pollutions of sin, and be illuminated by the wisdom from above. Rejoice, believing soul, that that Sun is thy guide, thy spiritual life, thy righteousness, thy radiant immortality. Though the clouds that float along the sky of thy mortal existence, may sometimes obscure his bright beams, yet far above, in the beauty of his untold splendor, he may be revealed to the vision of thy unwavering faith. On Him, who is thy Redeemer, and the sun-light of thy soul, fix thy steady gaze, and never turn thine eye from the ravishing sight. On thee let his mild beams descend, and fill thy spirit with the light that comes from his cross and his throne.—And that light will gladden thy heart in prosperity, and cheer thee in adversity. It will give thee solace in trial's darkest hour. It will illuminate thy path when thou treadest the vale of affliction. It will beam upon thee when thou walkest thro' the valley and shadow of death, and be thine adoration in the Celestial City.

Wanderer in the dark paths of sin and folly, trust not thy uncertain flickerings of a meteor; let not thy priceless, eternally-bound spirit be guided by the evanescent rays of this world's wealth, or pleasure or honor. Think of the time when all earthly hopes shall fail and perish—when the light of this life shall grow dim and expire.—Think of "a world without a sun"—the blackness of darkness forever! Canst thou endure such a destiny? Why then make the wretched choice? "Awake, thou that sleepest, arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." Oh, look in penitence and faith to the Sun of righteousness, and then, in all thy pilgrimage on earth, thou mayest say from thine innocent soul:

"I ask no other lamp to guide my way,
Through darkest night, or at meridian day;
In death's own shade, my Sun will give me light,
And put the hovering hosts of hell to flight."

S. D. P.

[Extract of a Sermon, preached by Bro. J. Blair, in the Second Baptist church, New London, on Lord's day, April 13, 1845; and having been presented to the Ministerial Conference of New London and vicinity, a copy was unanimously requested for publication in the Secretary.]

For the Christian Secretary.

Words of Jacob and hands of Esau.
The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.—*Genesis 27: 22.*

Since Eden was cursed with the serpent's visit, the world has been full of deception. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." What family has ever lived uncured by the Father before the world was, just as the natural sun, during the hours of night, exists and shines, though unseen by us, till its golden wheel clips the eastern horizon. But while centuries were rolling away, and God continued more and more to unfold his purposes to men by the gift of inspiration and prophecy, the attention of many was directed to the coming of Him who should be "the light of the world." The day at length dawned. The Sun of righteousness arose. An angel of the Lord announced the good tidings of great joy, while a multitude of the heavenly host prolonged the gladdening chorus: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." But ah! how few of earth's sinful travelers, benighted and lost, were ready to hail the joyous event! How few opened the dark portals of their hearts, and welcomed there the illuminating and healing light that was beaming peacefully on a perishing world!

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"Here in the courts I leave my vows,
And thy rich grace record;
Wishes, ye saints, who hear me now,
If I forsake the Lord."

The church are more than satisfied—they are delighted. The person is received, baptized and welcomed amongst the saints. His name is recorded on the church book, and his solemn profession known in three worlds. For a time he

runs well. But where do we find him after a few months? And where do we find him the most of his life? Does he continue to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil? No. Does he give up himself every day to God and his cause? and his time, talents, property and influence still consecrated to Zion? No. Has he taken off what he laid upon the altar of God and appropriated to himself? Yes. What a disagreement! The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

Is this a solitary case? or have we many such members in our churches? Oh! what a contrast between professions and actions. "Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?"

But let us take a more particular view.

I. We hear one speak of the "vanity of the world." He declares that the riches, the honors and the pleasures of the world, are like the morning cloud and early dew. Vanity of vanities—all is vanity." The company, the conversation, the maxims and the influence of the world are all wrong and surrendered for higher and nobler objects.

How good and how true his profession. How it harmonizes with the word of God and holy beings. Much is expected of this man. But how does he act? Does he carefully and anxiously seek after riches? Yes. Does he reach after some of the honors of the world, and when a laurel is laid on his brow, does it give him much pleasure? Yes. Does he go after the pleasures of the world? Is he sometimes found in places of vain amusement? Does he read light and useless books and papers? Yes. Alas! The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

II. We hear one speak of a holy life. He refers us to Enoch, Caleb and Paul—the cloud of witnesses—the general assembly and church of the first born—the pure and holy Redeemer, and says, "I want to be like Him. O for a holy heart is a holy life."

How orthodox! How much he speaks in the dialect of Bible men. But how does he act? What is his life? Does he seek holiness in the diligent use of means? Does he daily linger long in the place of secret, solemn prayer? Do all things bend to his purpose for a holy life? No. Does he study the Bible with deep and prayerful attention? Does he deny self, and watch and strive to bring every thought into obedience to Christ? Does he seek after good books and good men? Does he daily call himself to account? No. Surely, The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

III. We hear one speak of his great love to the church. He is concerned for the purity of the church. He enlarges on the character of his holy Head and Redeemer. He prays that every sin and error may be purged away—that the members may be "a holy nation—a royal priesthood—a peculiar people."

This brother also suffers much. His conduct makes his brother thirst for his blood. Driven from kindred and home, he rested his weary, lonely head on the stones of Luz, and for thirty years he experienced from Laban the same measure he had meted out to Esau. His own sons deceived him. The bloody garment of beloved Joseph left his heart to sigh in anguish for many long years.—Look into the church. Some profess one thing, and act another. Their own souls are pained with many sorrows. The pastor mourns, the saints are made sad, and Jesus is "wounded in the house of his friends."

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